The percentage of conviction in property and other cases during the year under review is 62·5 as against 56·6 in the previous year, resulting in an improvement in securing conviction by 5·9 per cent.

As against 5,210 cases (4,926) of ordinary thefts reported resulting in a loss of Rs. 4,83,259-6-10 (Rs. 5,86,132) property worth Rs. 2,47,471-12-5 (Rs. 3,24,007-10-0) was recovered in 3,156 (3,031) cases. During the year 408 (520) cases of cattle theft were reported.

Six hundred and sixty-two (450) cases were referred to the police by Magistrates during the year.

The number of cases reported under motor accidents is 162 (219) during the year and of these 45 (24) relate to accidents by military vehicles and 84 (70) cases have resulted in loss of lives. Of the 11,490 (7,731) cases filed under the Motor Vehicles Act, 9,601 (6,814) have ended in conviction. The number of convictions secured for (*i*) rash and negligent driving is 140 (80) out of 209 (144) cases instituted; (*ii*) 684 (196) cases for driving without licences as against 761 (245) put up; (*iii*) 365 (96) cases for high speed as against 557 (105) put up; (*iv*) 2,684 (1,586) cases for infringement of conditions of permit as against 2,985 (1,837) instituted.

The services of Fire Brigade was called upon on 45 (52) occasions. The total loss of property due to fire is estimated at about three lakhs of rupees (Rs. 63,768) and the property involved cost six lakhs.

The administration of the Prohibition Act was in charge of the Police Department during the year. As many as 11,291 (8,533) cases were instituted during the year and a sum of Rs. 1,53,420 (Rs. 1,43,250) was recovered in the shape of fine.

The number of persons detained under the Preventive Detention Act of 1950 during the year was small. At the commencement of the year, there were only four persons in detention. Two more were detained during the year, one in June 1951, and another in September 1951. Thus the total number of persons detained was six for the whole year. The Advisory Board constituted in Mysore State under Section 8 of the Preventive Detention Act, reviewed these cases and upheld detention in every case.

All the persons detained were released at different periods during the same year, and there was no person in detention by the end of March 1952.

The working of the Department during the year was satisfactory.

G. N. NAGARAJA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Home and Revenue Departments.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

Prescribes a revised method of Allocation of Establishment Charges originally booked under "50 Civil Works" amongst other heads of Public Works expenditure.

READ—

1. Government Order No. P. W. 6922-4—Est. 12-46-4, dated 10th April 1947, sanctioning the re-allocation of expenditure relating to the late Irrigation Circle.

2. Government Order No. 2793-2892—C. B. 93-49-1, dated 27th September 1949, sanctioning the re-organisation of the Public Works Department.

3. Letter No. 7235—E., dated 30th October 1950, from the Chief Engineer, regarding re-allocation of expenditure relating to the Cauvery Circle.

4. Letter No. 632—W. 4, dated 15th January 1951, from the Auditor, Public Works Department, on the subject.

5. Government Order No. P. W. 9682-84—Est. 54-50-3, dated 8th March 1951, ordering the method of allocation of establishment charges in the Cauvery Circle.

ORDER No. FL. (B). 7274-6—BUD. 28-52-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 3RD OCTOBER 1952.

The Government Order of 8th March 1951 read above prescribes the method of allocation of establishment charges in the Cauvery Circle initially booked under

"24 Civil Works" now "50 Civil Works" under the Service Heads XVII, 18, 19 and 68. This mode of allocation is not considered to be effective and practicable as several circles other than Cauvery Circle also execute works for which grants are provided under XVIII, 18, 19 and 68. In view of the composite nature of work executed by the several divisions and with a view to secure correct allocation of establishment charges against the respective grants, the following procedure is laid down.

The entire establishment charges which are not specifically sanctioned for particular works in all the Divisions will be initially booked under "50 Civil Works". All outlay incurred in various divisions in respect of works for which no specific staff is sanctioned will be calculated and the distribution of establishment charges effected in proportion to the outlay under the heads XVII, 18, 19 and 68 at the close of the year in the books of the Accountant-General in consultation with the Chief Engineer. The outlay will also include charges on account of repairs and maintenance of channels, tanks, roads, buildings, bridges, etc.

The outlay on works for which specific establishment is sanctioned, as for example, several big tank works, has to be excluded from the above calculation and such establishments specifically sanctioned for respective works will be exhibited under the heads concerned.

The establishment charges under XVII, 18, 19 and 68 will be exhibited distinctly as follows :—

(1) Specific Establishment sanctioned for works.

(2) General transfer from "50 Civil Works" for composite work turned out.

It is imperative that the establishment charges for specific works, including temporary work charged (regular) establishments have to be accounted for distinctly under establishment and not merged in works outlay.

The new proposal will come into force with effect from the current year. The Chief Engineer will issue needful instructions in the matter to all the Divisions under his control so that correct classification of establishment charges may be made and grants proposed accordingly in the Budget Estimates.

M. SHAMANNA,
Secretary to Government,
Finance Department.

Issues orders for the opening of separate accounts at the Taluk Treasuries for the Transactions of District Boards.

READ—

Government Order No. Fl.(B). 3345-64—B. & T. 9-52-2, dated 7th July 1952, directing the introduction of the system of issue of Remittance Transfer Receipts by District Treasuries in respect of payments on behalf of District Boards at Taluk Treasuries.

2. Letters from the Presidents of District Boards as stated below that the procedure prescribed in the above Government Order is inconvenient in view of the heavy transactions of the District Boards involving payments to Contractors, etc., at places other than District Headquarters and requesting, in the circumstances, revision of the Government Order read above.

(1) No. C/C. 272, dated 16th July 1952, from the President, District Board, Kolar.
(2) No. C3. PR. 21, dated 16th July 1952, from the President, District Board, Chitaldrug.
(3) No. C3. PR. 48, dated 28th July 1952, from the President, District Board, Bangalore.
(4) No. D.B. 2 P. R. 21—52-53, dated 19th August 1952, from the President, District Board, Chikmagalur.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. 140/A/TM, dated 29th August 1952, from the Accountant-General, Mysore, Bangalore, suggesting the opening of separate Accounts at the Taluk Treasuries at which payments are to be made by the District Boards.

ORDER No. FL. (B) 8260-80—B. & T. 9-52-4, DATED BANGALORE, THE 23RD OCTOBER 1952.

In partial modification of Government Order No. Fl. (B). 3345-64—B. & T. 9-52-2, dated 7th July 1952, it is hereby directed that the Presidents of District Boards may open separate accounts at each of the Taluk Treasuries in their